

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

NO. 94.

New Year's Gifts.

Usually after Xmas we have been very slow in our purchases of goods. Knowing this it is impossible to fill up for several weeks, we this year bought extra goods with the intention of holding in reserve. We have now brought this reserve stock forward, and now our stock is about as complete as before Xmas.

We have manufactured suitable for New Year's presents at all prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 Govt St. JEWELERS.



THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD.

interesting
to ladies.

Rather than have you disappointed in not getting any of them, we have decided to continue for this week the special goods we sold last week for Christmas.

choice little new year gifts
at half price:

Purses, Fancy Mirrors, Dressing Cases, Needle Books, Shaving Sets, Cigarette Trays and Cases, Letter Stands, Photo Frames, Atomizers, Breakfast Bells, etc., will be sold this week at half their marked prices.

kid gloves at \$1.50

That we are so frequently referring to are EXTRAORDINARY value, high-class, up-to-date and made by Messrs. Perini, of Genoa, one of the most famous glove manufacturers in the world; sizes girls 7. Can't be duplicated short of \$2.00.

THE WESTSIDE

Will close at 6 p.m. and Saturday at 9 p.m. in future until further notice.

It's a Pleasure...



To get such fine fruit as we are selling. The quality has never been better, and our prices enable you to buy the best at the prices of the cheapest. Our store is a wonderland of delicacies for your dinner. Don't miss them—

French Crystallized Fruits
Malaga Table Raisins
Assorted French Nuts
Crosse & Blackwell Plum Pudding
New McLaren's Cheese
Mince Meat, 5 lb. salts
Fresh Island Eggs
Morgan's Eastern Oysters

55c. box
25c. lb
15c. lb
35c. lb
75c.
40c. dozen
75c. tin

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We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

The War in South Africa

British May Not Make Any Move Until Lord Roberts Arrives

Bombardment of Ladysmith Continues—Artillery Duel at Modder River.

London, Dec. 26.—A report from Modder River dated December 21st, says that intermittent firing was continuing on both sides although the Boers' shells fell short. A number of Free State burghers had surrendered.

There is an unconfirmed dispatch that a Canadian picket was cut off near Belmont. It is also asserted that fever is raging among the Boers.

Boer Reserve.

London, Dec. 27.—The Daily News correspondent at Cape town telegraphing Wednesday, December 26th, says:

"Lord Methuen, I understand, intends to remain at Modder River about three weeks longer."

"From British sources hitherto singularly well informed, I learn that there are eight thousand European officers and men skilled in modern military tactics, particularly artillery, now in Pretoria, as a reserve."

"An administrative official in the Cape service, who has just returned from officially relieving duty in the Dutch district, says the news of the British reverses has received with great joy, even in localities where there is no open revolt."

Recruiting British Colonists.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports the discovery of a plot to commit at the escape of Boer prisoners.

The recruiting of the British colonists in Cape Colony is actively proceeding. Thirty thousand are already under arms, and several thousand more will be added.

Boer Guns Destroyed.

London, Dec. 27.—A Ladysmith dispatch dated December 15th, published in the Daily News, says: "Another sortie last night, Gen. Hunter with 500 volunteers destroyed one six-inch Creusot gun, one howitzer and one Maxim. One Briton was killed. The Boer guns were destroyed."

Shelling Tugela River Bridge.

A. Lorenzo Marquez' dispatch dated Thursday gives the following from the Boer head quarter, dated Tuesday, December 19th:

"The British naval guns at Colenso have been commanding Bulwer bridge, over the Tugela river, with a view of smashing it."

The bombardment of Ladysmith is proceeding slowly.

Gen. Joubert has arrived here and been accorded a hearty welcome.

"More British prisoners have been sent to Pretoria, including Col. Bullock Major Walters, Major Bulwer, Major Foster, Capt. Dick, Capt. Northern, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Ford, Capt. Hutton, Lt. Bourne, Lieut. O'Conneygh, Lt. Kenbould, Lt. Dutcherstan, Lt. Birch, Lt. Halford, Lt. Laghill, and Lt. Jones."

Trying to Cut Off Boers.

There is an idea in some quarters here that Gen. Buller's destruction of the Tugela bridge heralds an attempt to cut off the Boers now south of the river, but this general opinion is that the British will not take any serious move before the arrival of Lord Roberts.

A despatch from Chichester Camp dated Tuesday, December 21st, says: "Ladysmith shells are daily hitting into the Boer camp to prevent their working at the trenches. The firing of big guns is heard daily from the direction of Ladysmith."

LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Lord Somerton Suggests That It Should be Seized by Britain.

London, Dec. 27.—In a letter to the Times, Lord Somerton urges the seizure of the Tugela bridge, now south of the river, and its removal to the sea, to prevent the Boers from crossing it.

The Times in a special article discussing the international law aspects of Boer importations through Delagoa Bay says:

"If we were to adopt either with or without the consent of Portugal the drastic measures which are so nigh suggested in some quarters, we might find ourselves suddenly confronted with international complications far more serious and injurious to the successful prosecution of the South African war than the evils of which it was sought to secure an abatement."

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Paris, Dec. 26.—There were noisy scenes in the High court (Senate) today, when the public prosecutor began his opening speech in the conspiracy cases. He reviewed the evidence, which he said showed the conspiracy was more dangerous than when the Compte de Paris so forgot the traditions of his family as to join hands with Gen. Boulanger. This evoked noisy protests from the

Through Yankee Glasses

The South African War as an American Cousin
Sees It.

Mr. Julian Ralph Tells of His First Glimpse of the War.

Orange River, Nov. 10.—The almost mechanical routine of life at an advanced post like De Aar, where a few troops simply hold the stores for others who are to come, grows almost as tiresome for days at a time.

That is why I ran down here, sixty miles, and was rewarded by seeing the first aroma of battle on this side of the seat of war.

My idea was simply to see this outpost on the frontier, to walk over into the enemy's country if possible, and to compare the place in my mind's eye in order to understand whatever might happen there in days to come.

A friend who knew Colonel the Hon. G. H. Gough went with me to pay his respects to the commandant. The same vehicle reaches all the way from De Aar to the river—a plain littered with tufts of wild sage and pimply with hills, some as large as forty Olympias in a row, and cut off on their tops; others mere bosoms of the plain, smooth and gracefully rounded. But, the sage grew greener and greener, and there was grass in places, as well as occasional oases of little light green trees surrounding a farmhouse or an artificial pond fed by

A Yankee Wind Pump.

Field rats and mice, lizards, chameleons, and an occasional large bird scuttled off of eight-large ant hills, two or three feet high and half as thick, dotted the veldt with their brick-red color, and we saw a few stately ostriches and many herds of goats, sheep and horses. Of human inhabitants there were only tiny clusters at the far-separated stations, Desolance, desolation, vastness, and color—they were the dominant notes of the region.

Not many weeks ago Orange River consisted of a few railway buildings and six or eight small stone cottages, roofed with corrugated iron—the homes of the railway people. It may have had a fixed population of fifty souls. To-day 2,050 soldiers and half as many more servants, drivers, transport hands, and camp followers made the little village swarm and hum with life. The station platform is crowded by soldiers, armed and in full marching order, hung about with heavy weights like the hooks in a crowded butcher's shop.

I never cease to marvel that Englishmen can go about so buttoned up and strapped in and burdened with equipage in the intense heat of these latitudes.

Leaving the station one sees tents pitched along one side of the only streets and other tents standing in the hummocky little frog gardens, where the plants and flowers are kept in paraffin and bisected, as though the people expected to move at short notice and carry their gardens with them. The horses of the officers are tethered to the front fences and in the middle of the street a group of soldiers are working a heliograph.

A Private Charles Miles wrote the following letter from India, on Sept. 16th, to General Parker at New Sydenham, Whitechapel:

"Sir, I am sorry to let you know that we are going to the war in South Africa. I hope this will not upset you for remember I am a soldier and have to do a soldier's duty. I am glad I am going, though not for your sake, as I know what it will be like—nor a bullet. It can't be helped as our regiment is one of the best, and we are the first to go from India."

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A Mirror, Like a Shaving Glass,

set up in a tripod and trembling with the drift touches that one soldier gave to a telegraph key the while another soldier read to him from a sheet of paper:

Little did we suspect that, as we watched that mirror, it was commanding the orders of General Wood to a British force at that moment entering into an engagement with the Boers two and a half miles away.

Having seen the town we inquired for Colonel Gough, and learned that he was out with a patrol across the river, and would return in an hour. We know that earlier in the week a small force had been riding in a south-easterly direction in the enemy's country, and had returned quickly without an adventure. So, there being nothing new in this situation, we sat down to await the return of the 700.

Lancers and others who were under Colonel Gough. It was one o'clock in the afternoon, and I imagined that we had been smoking and chatting with new military acquaintances for an hour when we noticed a group of Tommies standing behind two officers, who were scanning the distant veldt with field glasses.

Going into the street to see what they were looking at, we discovered that the few persons to be seen every one was facing and scanning the red-hot veldt—over the Kaffirs and their women and children being outside their huts in the foreground, with their palms up to shield their eyes. Of soldiers there were not twenty to be seen. What did it mean? What had happened?

To Depopulate a Swarming Village in an hour. It was the hostler to Captain Wright the local correspondent of the Daily Mail, who answered the question—perhaps with exaggeration, yet in such a manner as to show that that no time was to be lost by any energetic man at the scene. "We have heard that the patrol is cut off by a large force of Boers," said he, "and every man Jack in the place—dead! Infantry, and all—has gone to their relief in the

morning."

"When did the patrol start out?"

"Yesterday, sir. They're at Belmont, now, twenty miles away. I wish I was with them. God send that they'll give the Dutch what they're in need of."

There was Major-General Wodehouse, who permitted to hurry after the troops. In the station, sir. And there we found him—a small, well-knit, wiry man of apparently sixty, black hair, slightly bald, swarthy, alone in the dining-room with his sword and belt flung upon a table, a thousand flies inspecting his head held down in thought, his face the visage of a man preoccupied and anxious. "I'd rather you'd see Col-

onel Money," said he; "he is acting commandant in Colonel Gough's absence." In a dark stone cottage with "Staff Officer" over a painted board. Before it we found Colonel Money of the "Fighting Fifth" (Northumbrian Fusiliers), who had been under canvas two years, and have seen Gibraltar.

Ondurman, Crete and Aldershot.

yet have known the comforts of a bed for only two weeks since 1897. We saw him in what was somebody's bedroom only a few weeks before, sitting at a table made of planks laid upon wooden trestles, and in three minutes we were trudging along the railway to the river. The fringe of bright green trees, like willows at home, showed us where it was a mile and a half away, but the route was between hills on and around all of which were white tents or camps upon the veldt. On one hill a man was wagging with flags, on another a "Hello" was making interocular lightning flashes, on another men in khaki lounging among rocks scarcely more plentiful than themselves.

At last the land fell away and a great iron-bridge, painted red, took the place of the railway. Where the river is swollen this great bridge is doubtless needed to span it, but now two-thirds of its length arched a field of dry caked mud, from out of which sprang a myriad trees and bushes. A sentinel on foot, backed by many men lounging near, demanded our passes and permitted us to continue across the bridge, once but partially flooded, with open trestle work, but now covered with planks for the passage of troops. From its middle we were able to look up and down the historic Orange River. The water in it was not above 75 feet wide and looked very shallow. In character it was like the Missouri or Lower Mississippi, bordered by a wide, dry bed, cut by numerous islands and sandbars and fretted by upturned trees, snags, and scattered debris. Far off to the west the banks came closer together, and were so closed with green that for a moment we drank in that view and thought of the Thames at Wargrave.

At the far end of the red series of

trusses a corporal and squad of men suddenly materialised and demanded our passes very much as if we had not passed through the other end of the bridge, but had been born in the middle of it and had stayed there till we grew to be of midlife proportions.

Before us, instead, of the red were

some considerable hills, so stony as to appear like huge heaps of black boulders, with the shining metals of the railway dodging between and around them.

"Go up on that hill," said the corporal, "and, maybe, you will see the fighting. I wish to goodness I was in the middle of it instead of being stuck here like a cast-off shoe!"

We passed out of the tunnel of red iron framework, and on both sides of us were men, of the Fusiliers and the Munsters, alert, rifles in hand, peering between the rocks and bushes, and ready to give and take the medicine of war.

Julian Ralph in the London Daily Mail.

COSSACKS AS HORSE TRADERS.

Shrewd Judges of Animals, but Are Easily Fooled in Other Ways.

A few months ago a Russian veterinary surgeon was sent into the U.S. district by the government to buy horses for the army, says the New York Press. He had been selected by his superiors because he was famous as a shrewd and sharp horse trader, who never had been beaten in a horse trade. But he had been given his experience with the Cossacks, who had a different condition of mind, for they had cheated him greatly.

He confessed that with all his cunning he had been perfectly helpless in the hands and he swore by all the saints in the Russian calendar that nothing should tempt him to try again. His grief was made the more poignant by the fact that at the time they were swindling him so cheerfully and successfully a Russian horse trader struck their territory, and the Cossacks, with a firm conviction that the world was coming to an end in short order and sold them their tickets for paradise at enormous prices.

JOE PEDDELL, a farmer living a short distance west of Simcoe, became notorious when he was twice drowned with his wife and two sons in a lake.

The milk-condensing process of Mr. B. P. McIntyre, which has been under test for a considerable time, has been reported by Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Boston, as giving results that promise to revolutionise the world's milk distribution. The milk is frozen during gentle agitation, and the ice is removed about eighty per cent. of the water being thus abstracted at much less expense than by evaporation in a vacuum, and the solids are not affected. The fat globules are not broken up, the cream being uninjured for the table. Late experiments show that the bacteria are nearly—not quite—destroyed, and that the product will keep in glass jars for weeks instead of days. A brick of solid milk, several months old, made by further removal of water, is still in good condition.

JOE PEDDELL.

A method of rendering corks very impermeable without affecting their elasticity has been patented in Germany by Herr P. H. Wundrum. Caoutchouc is dissolved in 19 times its weight of benzine, and the corks are placed in this solution and submitted to a pressure of 10 or 12 atmospheres by means of a force pump. They are then dried in a strong current of air.

JOE PEDDELL.

Trying many colors, H. J. Moeller has found that medicinal agents are best protected from light by black, red, orange, yellow, brown-yellow and purple glasses. Blue or colorless glass offers no protection against the ultraviolet rays.

JOE PEDDELL.

Few opportunities have been offered for the accurate determination of the distance at which great explosions have been heard and felt. St. Helens, Eng., being in a thickly populated district, it has seemed practicable to trace outward from its source the sound of the recent great explosion of 80 tons of chlorate of potash, and Dr. Charles Davison has obtained 61 records from 47 different places. These show that the sound was heard over an elliptical area of about 850 square miles, the air being strong enough to rattle windows over about the same area. To the east, the sound was heard at distances of 24½ and 27 miles, windows being rattled at 28 miles, and to the west, the sound was heard 10 miles away. There are isolated records concerning other great explosions. In the British explosion of October 1, 1864, two barges, a large magazine and a small one, blew up in succession, with 8,000 lbs. of gunpowder respectively, and trees, houses and barns within half a mile were destroyed, windows being shattered within a radius of 5 miles. The explosion was heard in deaf and strength, and can eat anything.

JOE PEDDELL.

People should be guarded against temptation to unlawful pleasures by turning them means of innocent ones.

CHANGING.

FAIRALL BREWING CO.

Ale, Stout and Lager, qts. \$4.25
Sack and Lamp, \$5.50
Delivered.

KINGHAM & CO.,
44 Fort Street.
Telephone 647.

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AND SHRUBS.

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and general nursery stock.

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ANDREW SHERET.

Plumber

102 Fort St.
Gas, Steam and
Hot Water Pipe
Cor. Baste St.
Telephone 646.

British Columbia Tanning Co.,
LIMITED.

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.

The lead-covered electric wires used by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have sensibly deteriorated in three years.

The End is Paralysis.

If the Wasted Nerves are not Restored
and Revitalized by Dr. Chas.'s
Nerve Food.

Highest cash price paid for Hides,
Felts and Skins.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

Washed Nuts, \$4.25
Sack and Lamp, \$5.50
Delivered.

FAIRALL BREWING CO.

Ale, Stout and Lager, qts. \$1.00 doz.
Ale, Stout and Lager, pts. 60¢ doz.
Small Kegs, \$1.25.
Bottles to be returned.

Chilliwack Railway

Promoters and Council Have a
Lively Conference re the
By-Law.

Some of the Aldermen's Amend-
ments Withdrawn—Discus-
sing Agreement.

Wasting no time after the Christmas holidays the city council last evening got down to work again in good earnest, and for over two hours had under consideration the details of the proposed extension of the Victoria & Sidney railway by ferry to the Mainland. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Belyea and Renouf waited upon the board to urge the view of the promoters of the enterprise, and to endeavor to obtain some modification of the amendments made last week in the by-law. In some measure they were successful, but the majority of the aldermen opposed reducing it to \$200,000, the amount which it is to be necessary for the promoters to have assured to them before the city's \$500,000 becomes payable, as suggested by those friendly to that proposal. Ultimately the committee rose and reported progress, having got no further than they had last week, clause 2 of the agreement to be entered into between the city and the company being still under consideration.

One of the features of the meeting was the assurance of Mr. Belyea that the matter will be made an election issue. The citizens, he said, are in deadlock over the matter, and those who are opposing the suggested Mainland connection are doing so, he intimated, at the risk of forfeiting their seats at the council board.

Although it was the day after Christmas, Boxing Day, there were no absentees, and City Clerk Dowler and Soldier Bradburn were also in their places.

After the minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting subsequently held had been read and duly adopted, it was decided to receive and file without reading letters from Hon. C. A. Semlin, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, H. D. Homfray, Q.C., M.P.P., and A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., acknowledging receipt of the council's letter referring to the Songhees reservation.

Constance M. Thomas, a London lecturer, advised the council of her intention to deliver a series of lectures on nursing in the city early in the New Year, asked for a grant of \$50 and the free use of a hall, and said she was communicating in similar manner with the councils of Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster.

Alie Houghton and Stewart favored returning the letter to the Board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, but Ald. Hayward thought the matter was worth some consideration. In a city situated as Victoria is, where there are a great many people going into the "wilds," far away from medical assistance, a course of lectures such as that promised would perhaps be valuable. He moved to refer the letter to the finance committee for report. In the meantime it might be ascertained from the Jubilee hospital directors what they thought about it, and whether they were willing to take some action in regard to the matter.

This was seconded by Ald. Stewart, and duly carried.

The city assessor reported on the petition of the Johnson estate against the proposed paving of Broad-street, pointing out that the petition in favor of it contained the signatures of 16 property owners, representing \$54,110, and the one now referred to him against the work was signed by but one, representing \$500.

Revolved and filed, and a copy of the report was sent to the petitioner.

F. J. Claxton and others wished the council to consider the petition and asked their attention to the need of a light at the corner of Pandora avenue and Fernwood road, the electric lamp there being out three nights a week, with much peanalty in consequence.

Referred to the electric light committee for report.

The standing committee on finance sent in two reports, recommending the payment out of current revenue the sums of \$2,774.82 and \$1,800.77, and both were duly adopted.

The Judgments-Payment By-law was brought up for reconsideration, and finally passed, and then came the real business of the evening.

The Victoria & Sidney Extension By-law.

It will be remembered that at the special meeting last Wednesday evening this by-law was under consideration, committee clause 1 and 2 of the agreement to be entered into between the city and the company having been dealt with and relegated. Last evening before the council went into committee, Ald. Beckwith moved that an adjournment be taken for a few minutes to allow of an informal conference being held with Messrs. Belyea and Renouf. This was agreed to, and when the gentlemen met again, had taken seats at the council board, Mr. Belyea said they were there to endeavor to show the council that some amendment is necessary to the by-law inserted last week in clause 2. Considerable comment had been made in the newspapers and at the board as to who is behind the scheme. It was not necessary for him to go into the circumstances leading up to the formulation of this proposed extension. At a meeting of citizens a committee was appointed to enquire into the best method of securing connection with the Mainland and transcontinental communication. That committee worked hard along those lines, and on their report this by-law had been asked for from the council. There is nobody behind the scheme but the citizens themselves; no promoters in the sense that anyone was going to make a lot of money out of it; the only object is to carry out the object they have in view.

Turning to the amendments made, Mr.

Belyea said the amount that must be guaranteed from other sources before the city becomes liable for the \$500,000 was left blank, the object being to leave it to the council to fix, and they had seen fit to fix it at \$500,000, an amount equal to that to be subscribed by themselves. They had said there must be an cash or negotiable securities that amount. If a company came home with \$500,000 in its coffers it would not ask for any assistance at all. The object of the whole thing was that Victoria should take the initial step, to say it is willing to do so much without extravagant restrictions as to what others shall do. Unless the council would modify this provision the men who were behind the scheme would drop it right then. No minuscule on the Mainland, seeing what Victoria has done, would subscribe to it. Some modification was necessary. In the first place, the speaker did not believe the work will cost \$1,500,000, probably \$1,200,000 will be sufficient, and therefore the condition that they should have \$1,000,000 in the treasury is altogether unnecessary, and a minimum amount should be inserted.

Then Mr. Belyea dealt briefly with some of the arguments of the Colonists as to the capitalization of the company and the level between Hillside Avenue and the gasworks, saying it would be absurd to enter into a discussion with my paper which instead of talking through its hat was talking through its boots."

In answer to Ald. Hayward Mr. Belyea said he wished to see \$200,000 inserted in the agreement as the minimum sum they should have on hand before the city became liable for its share of the stock, and he wished also to see the company given power to raise the funds otherwise by bonuses or guarantees but did not mind their being compelled to sell the stock at par.

The mayor would be very unwilling to see the amount reduced to \$200,000. If that were done the share of the city should be reduced to the same sum.

Then Mr. Belyea pointed out that the right of way might be obtained from the municipalities on the Mainland for nothing. It would surely be worth something, and yet the council insisted they should have only actual cash.

Mr. Renouf then pointed out that the mayor had himself said if Mr. De Coster had been able to get \$100,000 cash the scheme would have gone through all right, and yet the mayor wished now to saddle the promoters with the burden of \$500,000. Would any man undertake the work of going to the municipalities of the Mainland and whipping them into line when such conditions were imposed on the scheme? He had been told that day that any company which had \$300,000 could build the road without assistance. But then no company could get a charter, as the tendency now is to oppose granting charters to men to amass money out of them. Under this scheme it is the people of Victoria who will be asking for the charter.

The Colonist, said Mr. Renouf, argues the assertion that the city should decline to grant right of way through the public streets, and if that was the view of the council they had better do the whole thing. They had never contemplated having to pay \$500,000 for the right of way from Hillside into the city.

"As to what Ald. Hayward said last week about the unavailability of the information supplied regarding the output of Chilliwack and other municipalities Mr. Renouf mentioned the source from which the figures were obtained and expressed the belief that they understated the facts rather than otherwise. Confirmation could be obtained, however, by asking Brackman & Kerr what number of sluice they send there and by ascertaining how much baling wire is used.

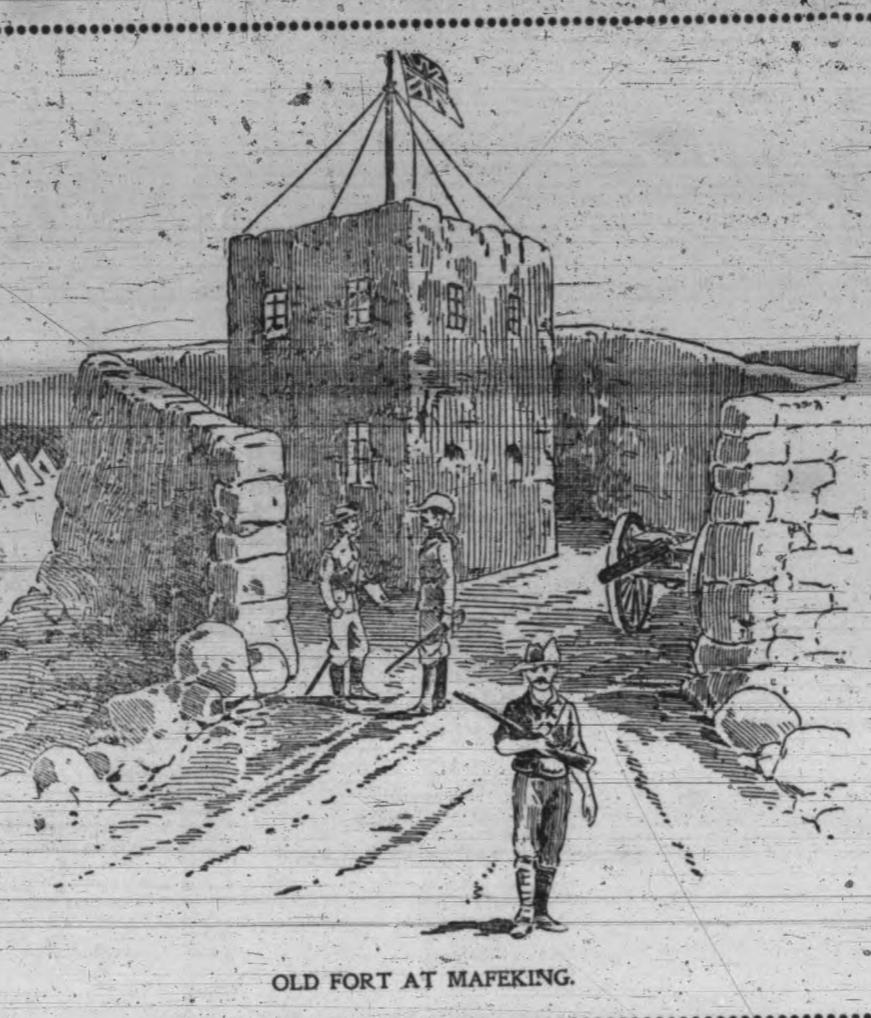
Ald. Hayward said Mr. Lehoux had made a similar statement. If no one would undertake to work towards getting the municipalities in line if the \$500,000 was adhered to how would they secure themselves if only \$200,000 was paid in?

Mr. Belyea said the people of Victoria are the most interested and that is what the Mainland people will say.

Ald. Williams wanted to know if it was not possible to change the proposal to a grant of \$7,500 a mile for the 72 miles, but Mr. Renouf pointed out that the petitioners do not ask for that, they ask the city to take stock.

More discussion followed of a similar character, in the course of which Mr. Belyea said the city need never expect to get a dollar of what it has paid the V. & S. road except what may come to Victoria.

Finally, before any other amendment had been voted upon a motion to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, was carried and the council adjourned at 10:50.



OLD FORT AT MAFEKING.

More Gold Laden Creeks

The Outlook a Very Promising One in the Klondike District.

Will Be Better the Next Two or Three Years Than Ever.

According to J. H. Emery, a late arrival from Dawson, there is no inducement in Dawson for men who are looking for labor. The matter has gone so far that some who want to earn a stake have turned their backs on the Klondike and are moving out to the extension of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, where they hope there would be no soup left, only the bone.

I have interests in the Klondike, owning 23 bushels discovered in the left limit of Bonanza, and can say from extensive observations and inquiries and prospecting that the country will be better the next two or three years than ever.

The highlands along the richest creeks which for a time were supposed to be dead, but showed useless heaps of old mother earth and mud, are now being valued, and claims which seemed to be seized by speculators are staked there. It seems that old creeks and river channels which long ago reflect their waters to the Yukon, crossed and recrossed the highlands, and that their beds are now the resting places of rich auriferous deposits. These old channels are 150 to 250 feet wide, and overlook the present creek bottoms, and the bedrock is often exposed.

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HOW BRITAIN TAKES IT.

After all the talk about the British reverses in South Africa does anyone for a moment suppose that Great Britain would have acted otherwise than she has done? One is constrained to protest against such utterances as the following from the Toronto Mail and Empire:

"In a word, Britain is placing herself on a war footing, and the situation is met with a determination to fight as with a great power. It would never do to shrink in the face of reverses, not alone for the sake of the Empire, but for the sake of civilization."

This leaves it open to suggestion that Great Britain might possibly have retired discouraged from the war because the Boers had dealt her troops some hard blows. But the idea is absurd to any Briton; though, there is a striking modern instance to show that a European nation which was considered fit to make one in the triple alliance, has done what the Triple Empire by implication suggests, that was Italy after the Battle of Adowa. Instead of throwing a fresh army into Abyssinia, storming Menelik in his fortress of Magdala, and crushing the last vestige of independence out of the Abyssinians, Italy did nothing but mourn for the dead and for the loss of Erythrea.

Had Great Britain been the sufferer at Adowa a very different course would have been followed, and the result of it would have been an important addition to the territory of the Empire. It is therefore nonsensical to suggest that Great Britain would ever shrink from any task because a few difficulties had been encountered at the outset. The magnitude of the job now in hand was not understood by those whom the British nation looked to in the matter; those persons neglected their duty; they failed utterly when the hour of test came, and it is due to their carelessness, selfishness and blundering that there has been so lamentable a waste of life and property. But the British people do not cry over split milk; they are doing what they can now to make amends for the intrusiveness of those officials, and no matter what fortune awaits our troops at the subsequent moves in this campaign, the British people will be ready to call this thing finished so long as there is a British regiment in South Africa and so long as the British flag does not fly from Cape Agulhas to the Zambezi.

British supremacy must be established in South Africa and the British people are not likely to alter their opinion on that matter without much better reasons than any that have been advanced so far. Timorous persons who imagine that the issue is in any doubt are simply not well-informed as to the resources now matched in South Africa. Let anyone compare them for a few moments and then ask himself if it is not absurd to think that the republics can sustain the present strain much longer. In men Britain outnumbers the combined republics hundreds to one; in money Britain has a million pounds to the republics one; Britain commands the sea; the republics are fighting on a rapidly-dimin-

ishing stock of food, ammunition and stores of war; every Boer kid is a man yet; the place of every British soldier slain can be filled in the ranks many times over. The Boer case is desperate, while Britain is working toward a certainty, with time in her favor. The only effect of the reverses at the front has been to sting the pride of the British people and arouse their energies to the utmost pitch. There has been nothing like a panic, and only temporary gloom for the victims of the disasters. Great Britain has found comfort for these misfortunes in the best of all, care for grief-action.

END OF THE CENTURY.

By the favor of a reverend father of the Roman Catholic church in this city we are enabled to lay before our readers that portion of the Universal Decree of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., which appears at the end of the present year to be the end of the nineteenth century. The Universal Decree is dated November 13th, 1890, and is signed: "C. Bishop of Prentiss Card. Mazzella, Protect. Sacred Congregation of Rites," and "D. Daniel Secretary." The portion of the decree referred to is as follows:

"Since, moreover, at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year the present century will come to an end, and a new one begin, it is very appropriate that thanks be given to God by the entire people and solemn ceremony for the benefits received during the course of the present century, and owing to the urgent necessity of the times, that greater favors be implored in order to begin auspiciously the new era."

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

Returns to emigration for October last, issued by the British Board of Trade, show a considerable falling off, compared with the figures for the preceding October. The difference is 2,388 less this year than last. The number of emigrants who left the British shores for the colonies and foreign countries in October, 1890, being only 13,435. On the English returns, given at \$3,552, there is a decrease of 1,053; as compared with October, 1898. The Scotch return of 1,556 shows a decline of 197, and the Irish at 5,527 shows a reduction of 188. The foreigners who sailed from British ports showed an increase of 1,749, or a total return of \$4,30. Thus the total emigration during October amounted to \$1,885, as compared with \$2,455 same month last year, a net decrease of 500. Of the British 8,329 went to the United States, 1,620 to Canada; 1,436 to Australia and 932 to South Africa.

General Roberts insisted on having a free hand in Africa. He cannot be blamed for trying to dissociate himself from a war office, that had not so much as a map of Natal worth looking at in November, 1890, and which didn't know till late this year that the fortifications of Johannesburg and Pretoria were among the strongest in the world and armed with the best cannon, imported under the noses of the British representatives.

A very fine Christmas number is that of the Western Methodist Recorder of Victoria. This issue consisted of 31 pages containing many interesting special articles, portraits of celebrated men in the church and a number of well-executed illustrations. As a souvenir this number of the Recorder will be much prized.

Five English noblemen are now on their way to the seat of war, having volunteered for service after news of the last disaster. They are the Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Warwick, Prince Victor, Duleep Singh, Earl of Dudley and Lord Lansdale.

Orders have gone from London directing that no more naval detachments are to be placed in the fighting line. The naval man is a harder pliant to rear than the soldier, and our navy is not over-manned just now.

Chicago Daily Record claims to be publishing the war news (from its special man, Joseph Stickney) a day ahead of London. And we notice it is very different news, too, which is something to ponder over.

News of the big quartz discovery near Dawson City caused quite a flutter of interest in London in spite of the extraordinary war news. If it turns out as reported, Klondyke's "fortune is made."

The men of the hour just now is he who can ride, shoot straight and rough it. His only rival is the chap who can lay a gun so the shell will burst inches round the mark.

Victoria has welcomed the advent of the frosty weather after the "slip-slip" of the meteorological department has been dispensing daily for some months back.

END OF THE CENTURY.

To the Editor: I was not aware until I read your article on the above that many of our citizens were disengaged over the question "when does the nineteenth century end." Permit me to call your attention to a fact that you apparently know little of. Jesus Christ commenced his life on earth with a cipher (0) the same as you and I. Compton commenced his life with a cipher (0) and was one year old in the year 1000 A.D. Compton commenced with a cipher (0) there was a time in the history of you and I, Jesus Christ and anno Domini; when we were only one day old, in the period of time we completed 365 days, and were one year old we then registered one (1) it therefore of necessity follows that upon our 10th birthday we were 10

years old and upon our 100th birth day we would be 100 years old, a century each cipher (0) denoting the completion of a tenth, each two ciphers (00) the completion of a century, each unit the completion of a year. Why sit according to your fantastical theory if you carry 0 out to its logical conclusion, we are not only a year and four days days from the commencement of the 20th century, but 107 years and four days, and we will not be into the 20th till we write A.D. 2001, as a matter of fact where we write 1900 we will have completed that number of years.

ONE WHO IS NOT DISTRESSED.

There is ample internal evidence in the foregoing to show that if the writer does not feel distressed he ought so.

THE MILLER AND THE SOLDIER.

To the Editor: Well, no harm is done and no man deserves blame. Mr. Miller went to the front to enable his son to hear of his mother's name and he missed the point I wished to make. The Colonel has missed sharper points. As I stated in my previous letter, Mr. Prior's first intention as expressed in his letter was commendable, but the surging to the top of his real or partly concealed meaning was to make a little cheap political capital, otherwise there is no sense in his letter. What is it intended to do, or what will it do? simply nothing. Mr. Prior, writing as a public man on the outer rim of the circle does not carry more weight than if he had written as full private. Next please let him say what he means.

JOHN MORRIS.

THE AMATEUR GENERAL.

A Clubman Tells of a New Variety of Club Ware.

The following letter has been addressed to London Truth:

White's Club, James's Street.

Friday, November 3, 1893.

"Sir: At the request of several members of other clubs, I have been asked to write this to you. Most women imagine that a club is a male-harbor, a refuge, where every delight attends the happy member, including palatial rooms, the daintiest cooking, the finest wines, the latest scandal, and this pleasant company. Only a clubwoman knows how different is the reality from the conception—especially in the matter of expense. The cost of a club here is high. The club house abounds. Since the war began, however, a new variety of club house has sprung up, to wit, what might be called 'The Amateur General.' In every club there appears to be some obscure and unsuccessful soldier who is posing as a Heaven-born military genius, and insists on telling his fellow members what 'Wolseley,' 'Buller,' or 'White' should do, or should have done. 'The Amateur General' talks in his loudest tones, so that whoever is in the room, even the most remote member of it, shall have the privilege of hearing what he thinks of each and every member. He is a bore, and greatly adds to the irritation of his fellow members. We all have our troubles, and to these have been added the anxiety which, as patriotic Englishmen, we feel for the safety of our army and the triumph of our cause. Is that double burden to be added to the acute annoyance caused by the conduct of these amateurish and truculent, and irritate us all so greatly? Could not the War Office be prevailed upon to form a regiment of 'Amateur Generals,' and dispatch them to the front, affording them a variety of subjects of political effect to their theories? Were they to vanquish and annihilate the enemy—as we do not doubt for an instant that they would—how greatly would their fellow countrymen esteem them; and were they to be annihilated by the enemy, how fondly would their fellow members cherish their memory? Truthfully yours,

CIVILIAN."

THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

An Aristocratic Body That Did Revolutionary Work.

In the December Century, the Right Hon. John Morier emphasizes the fact that that revolutionary work, the Long Parliament, which contained so many of Cromwell's relatives and connections, was very largely composed of aristocrats.

The Long Parliament was made up of the very flower of the English gentry and the educated laity. It is curious how many of the leaders came from that ancient seat of learning which was soon to become, as it for so long remained, the centre of all who held for church and king. Sackville was a member for the University of Oxford, and Pym, Fleeming, Martin, Yane, were all of them Oxford men, as well as Hyde, Digby, and others who in time passed over to the royal camp.

James M. Munyon another will shortly be added to Philadelphia's many charitable institutions, which will do for orphaned girls of that city exactly what Girard College is doing for the boys. It will educate them along practical lines to such a degree as to fit them for self-supporting positions upon graduation.

The site of the proposed college has been

the old Lancaster road and George's Hill in Philmont Park and about thirty acres of ground, all of which has recently been purchased by Mr. Mangon for the purpose of constructing thereon a number of buildings, which will surround one large central structure, will in future be known as "The Munyon College for Girls." It is understood that within a few months ground will be broken preparatory to beginning the work of constructing the new buildings, plans of which have already been drawn by some of the most eminent architects in town.

According to the present plans of Mr. Munyon, the college is to cost him a

start just \$2,000,000 to build. In addition to this he has further announced his intention of providing for the permanent maintenance of the college at his personal expense, and it is understood, will only heavily. A board of trustees will be appointed for the purpose of conducting the business of the college on much the same plan on which other similar institutions have been so successfully conducted.

The college is to be entirely for the benefit of native born American girls, either orphaned or fatherless, who have no relatives to depend upon for support and are thus thrown upon their own resources. Girls will be taken into this school at the age of 10 and will be graduated at the age of 18, thoroughly equipped in a number of branches and useful accomplishments that will make them comfortable women. After a thorough rudimentary training in English and common branches the pupils will be carefully instructed in dressmaking, millinery, glove making, designing and making of coats, canary decoration, including the practical details of fishing and modeling, stenography, typewriting, book-keeping, telegraphy and various other practical trades or professions that will thoroughly equip them for the battle of life.

Particular attention will be paid to securing a thorough knowledge of cooking and domestic economy, so that when a girl marries she will be prepared to manage the household as a woman should. Skilled and expert instructors will be secured in every branch and the girls will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. There will be teachers for instance in glove making, design and making, etc. They will be taught how to make the very best gloves that can be made, and in the cloak department the most stylish and up-to-date garments. This department, as well as the fullery, will be kept in touch with the European fashion centres, so that

the latest styles will always be at the command of the pupils.

Music and art will be taught those

who display an aptitude for those branches, but the mere painting of pictures will not be encouraged; the pupil will be rather taught design for wall paper and textile fabric, thus giving her a more ready outlet to secure dollars and cents.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S LIFE ROMANCE.

How He Wood and Won a Charming Bride.

President Steyn, whose proclamation "annexing a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaal river," created mixed feelings of amusement and indignation in London, spent his earlier years with his maternal grandmother at Bloemfontein.

This good lady was the wife of the famous Boer leader and plowman, Wessels—a man with some sterling qualities, whose memory the Boers hold in the highest reverence. Mrs. Wessels was a fit wife for such a husband—brave, determined, patriotic, gentle, and loving.

The native steppes of every step the "trekking" Boer took in their country, but they were hardly more dangerous than the "veld," which proved about as large as the United States. May a time in the dead of night Steyn's grandmother, when a young married woman, had to fly from impending death in one form or another, one child in her arms, another running by her side clinging to her skirts. In later years, when the Boers had settled down to cultivate their farms and the Wessels were able to look back on

The Stormy Days

that had passed, a phrase Steyn and

his brothers heard often from their grandmothers lips was, "You are their free men.

Devil it that you remain free," Steyn dwells upon the memory of this noble woman with affection and pride.

The marriage of the President of the Free State is quite a little romance in itself. He was intended for a legal career,

and when nineteen years of age left South Africa to pursue his studies in Europe.

On the same ship with a sweet young

lady of twelve, and the girl became boon companions to the end of the voyage. Steyn studied with diligence and success. Sometimes he thought of his

girl friend, and inquired the meaning of her name—called every day for her by Miss Fraser—for such was the young lady's name—called every day for her by Miss Fraser.

Bloemfontein even now is no

bigger than a decent-sized English village; in those days it was so small that everybody made a point of knowing everybody else's business. Consequently people were quick to notice the friendship that had sprung up between Miss Fraser and Steyn's friend in the barrister's absence, and the general impression was that this gentle

man was the most popular man in the Transvaal.

When Steyn returned to Bloemfontein people received him with varied expressions of commiseration. Steyn could not understand it; he hastened to the residence of the gentleman who had been acting as his "postman" and inquired the meaning of it all. He roared with laughter when he heard of the conclusion his fellow-townsmen had jumped to; and how surprised those good but misguided folk were when

Our Seidlitz Powders
ARE FRESHLY PREPARED.
TRY THEM. They will do you good.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST.

100 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
Telephone 425.

EVERYTHING IN DRUGS.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Dec. 27, 5 a.m.—The high pressure area has increased its extent and energy, and is central over the Canadian Northwest, where the temperature has fallen to 30° minimum, 26° maximum, falling at Estevan and Crows Landing. In this province the high still continues, and the barometer is rising along the Coast from California. There are some indications of an area of low pressure approaching the Washington and Vancouver Island Coast.

Forecasts.—For 30 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh northerly and easterly winds, fair and cold, with frost at night.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds, entirely easterly, partly cloudy, colder, with night frosts.

Report.—Victoria—Barometer, 30.27; temperature, 36°; minimum, 35°; wind, 7 miles N.; rain, trace; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.30; temperature, 30°; minimum, 30°; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, clear.

Nanaimo—Wind, W., light; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, 20°; minimum, 20°; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Neah Bay—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 42°; minimum, 38°; wind, 18 miles E.; weather, clear.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 33°; minimum, 36°; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.30; temperature, 34°; minimum, 34°; wind, 4 miles S.E.; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, 42°; minimum, 38°; wind, 7 miles N.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavouring Extract.

—Dandruff, falling hair and baldness cured. Dr. White's Hair Restorer used. Electric Parlor, 114½ Yates street.

—An entertainment will be given in the Methodist public hall Friday evening, Dec. 29th, in aid of the sheds being erected for the stabling of horses and carriages.

—On Sunday, December 17th, there was a fire at Juncure, a cabin being burned with a loss of \$500. At this fire the nozzles of the hose clanged continually with chunks of ice which should the firemen be fighting a serious fire, where the use of a constant stream, was an demand, would render them almost useless.

—The closing exercises at Goldstream public school on Friday last were marked by an excellent entertainment given by the pupils in the presence of a large attendance of parents and friends. Addresses were given by the trustees and other visitors and Miss A. S. Johnston, the teacher, was complimented very highly upon her excellent work in the school.

—The members of the Times staff have again to acknowledge with many thanks a seasonable gift from Mr. W. J. Hanna, who with his customary thoughtfulness to-day presented them with a box of cigars to assist in making the newspaper realize that even for them Christmas has its pleasures. In the editorial rooms of the Times pipes are for the nonce laid aside.

—The offering at the Victoria to-night will be the "farce comedy, "At Gay Coney Island." This play deserves special mention, for if no other reason than that it is always clean and polite, while being exuberantly funny. Those who have already seen it will scarcely recognize it in its new dress. It has been almost entirely rewritten by the author, and instead of two comedians carrying almost all the burden of the fun-making, the fun has been so increased that every member of the large company has, in her share. In other words, it is no longer a single one who "stars" exclusively. This results in a much more even performance than has heretofore been given of it. Built for the sole purpose of creating laughter, it has always served its purpose well, but it would seem from reports so far received of the company, it has, as an entirely, very much the best lot of fun-makers, singers, dancers and specialists ever seen in it. Besides this introduction of an entirely new lot of laugh invocations, special attention has been paid to the music. The operatic finale to the first act, done by twenty-two trained voices, is one of the features of the performance.

An Opportunity

FOR PASSING AWAY.

NOW IS THE TIME to secure the matchless policy of the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE. This policy can be had THIS WEEK ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS THAN WILL EVER BE OFFERED AGAIN. ACT PROMPTLY and call on

R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager,
34 Broad Street.

S. W. BODLEY,
Special Agent.

Lipton's "Finest" name at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

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The adjourned annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association will be held this evening at the City Hall. The election of the officers will take place.

There has long been need of a master for the horses and carriages of those who attend church and meetings at Metchosin and on Friday evening an entertainment is to be given in Metchosin public hall for the purpose of aiding in raising the necessary funds to erect such a shed as is needed.

Three candidates for aldermanic honors have announced themselves to-day. John Jardine will stand for election in the South Ward; Joe Phillips in the Centre; and Ed Bragg probably in the North, although he has not yet selected the district. In response to a request from a large number of ratepayers, R. L. Drury to-day consented to stand for the position of school trustee. In addition to other qualifications, Mr. Drury had a Normal school training in Toronto.

The annual Christmas tree entertainment will be held at the Metropolitan Methodist church school room this evening. The ladies of the church have made arrangements for the coming of Santa Claus, and he will make one visit to the members of the infant class from a heavily laden tree. Mr. Kunz, an electrician, of California, has made arrangements for the lighting of the tree. Tomorrow evening the tree will again be stocked by Santa, and the Japanese Sunday school will then hold their Christmas entertainment.

—Wm. Keeler and wife and child were called at their police court this morning, "Mary Ann" being arraigned to take out a summons for assault upon some boys whom she and her husband claimed as assaulted her; the summonses were sworn to and the boys will be required to appear in the course of a day or two to make some explanation.

—On finding that two other important functions, the Lieutenant-Governor's dinner, and that at the Union Club, fell upon the same evening, Thursday, Jan. 4th, 1899, for which he had issued invitations to dinner at his residence, his worship, the mayor, has thoughtfully changed the date of his to the following evening, Friday, the 5th of January.

—The case against John Macdonell of the Savoy for assault was not heard this morning as the police were unable to serve the summons. Mr. S. Perry Mills appeared for H. C. Mannes upon whom the assault is said to have been committed, and when informed that the summons had not been served, asked that a warrant be issued for Macdonell's arrest. This was granted by the court.

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—A case of assault, the principals in which reside in Victoria West, is likely to be before the magistrate shortly. It is claimed by those residing near the information that District Court reporter residing in that district beat his wife in a shameful manner on Christmas night, throwing her on the floor and pounding her in the face with his fist. The lady was at the police court this morning, her face a mass of blue-black bruises. It is said that the offence is by no means new, but that the lady concerned has hitherto refrained from complaining of the matter to the police in order to avoid prosecution.

—Right Rev. Bishop Crispus last evening performed the ceremony which united in marriage Miss Anna Leech, daughter of the late Peter Leech, and Mr. William Folker, of Carlton, in holy matrimony. The scene of the wedding was the residence of Mr. E. A. Wolf, who is a prisoner of the Boers, as he has not heard from him since hostilities began, although his name has not appeared in the published lists of casualties.

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—The usual quarterly meeting of Loyola Daughters of Charity, C. O. F., was held in the Sir William Wallace Hall last night, when the following officers for 1900 were elected: X. G. Bro. Richards; V. G. Bro. Tode; Secretary, Bro. Emery; Assist. Sec., Bro. Noble; Treas., Bro. Pearce; Lecture Master, Bro. Tagg; Bro. Warden, Bro. More; Conductor, Bro. Welch; Delegate to Grand Lodge, Bro. Tagg. In consequence of the members of the medical profession of Victoria having decided to discontinue any more contract work for friendly society lodges after the 31st instant, delegates were appointed to attend a meeting of friendly societies in the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday, 5th January, when it will be decided what action will be taken in the matter.

—The production of that beautiful old fashioned play, the "Idyl of the Arkansas Hills," "Human Hearts," is one in which the false and true characters of every different race are vividly depicted. It appeals to the tender side of human nature. Love, hate, sympathy, passion and vengeance are all exemplified in the unfolding of the story in such a manner of fact way as to keep up interest from the rise until the final fall of the farce. In its comedy lines one is made to laugh despite himself, so natural and true to life do the laughable events come in. A "gentleman" tramp and a worldly wise footpath cause no end of fun, and finally both busy chaps land in jail. A capital enacted negro character, darky like, is so attached to his playmate master, that he steals to get to bed there alone; with him is incarcerated, and they all eventually have an interview with the governor, which is very funny. "Human Hearts" is a play that will please and should not be overlooked.

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Some advertisements should be taken with a grain of salt—Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea needs only cream and sugar.

NOT WITHOUT PERILS.

Making Moving Pictures is Often Dangerous Occupation.

"There may be livelier and more exciting occupations than taking photographs for a moving picture concern, but if there are, I haven't heard of them."

The remark was made in the office of one of the big biograph companies the other day by E. Armitage, an expert field photographer, who has been employed by the company for two or three years, and has accomplished some of its most difficult photographing achievements.

I have just been out to Niagara Falls," Mr. Armitage continued, "and a little experience I had there made me think over some of the lively things a man is likely to encounter in this sort of work."

"They have a treacherous road out there which runs through the gorge below the falls, alongside the rapids. The road is built as near as possible to the water, because its business come from persons who want to get a close view of the rapids. In some places the cars seem to be."

Directly Over the Water.

and drops of flying spray are actually dashed aboard the cars."

The cameras we use for this work, along with the electric apparatus and the motors to operate it, weigh several hundred pounds, so you see they can't be carried about like snapshot boxes. We set our camera up on a car, mounting it on a high platform so that it would take in a view of the whole river.

"At the appointed time we started off at a good clip. When we reached the head of the rapids we set the machine in motion. The road is full of curves, as it follows the course of the river, and every time we went around one of these curves the car seemed to run on one side."

"We had passed two or three without leaving the track, and were beginning to get used to it, when the car struck an unusually sharp curve. She careered off again, but this time, instead of coming back to the track, she bounded in the air for a minute and then went over on her side. Luckily there happened to be a little ground between the track and water at this particular spot, enough to prevent car and the machine from going into the river.

"We saved ourselves by jumping at the Right Time.

But if that car had gone off the track at almost any of the other points where she had threatened to do so the whole outfit would have been plunged into the rapids.

"One of these big cameras capable of taking 200 photographs per minute is worth a good deal of money, and an operator will run considerable personal risk rather than desert it. There are occasions, however, when it is the part of wisdom for him to save his skin even at the expense of the machine."

"A case of this kind occurred at Atlantic City when we were photographing the fire department's response to an alarm. The alarm was one that was sounded for our special benefit. The firemen knew it and naturally wanted to make as good a showing as possible, so they put on an extra burst of speed.

"Our camera was stationed at a corner where the engines were to make a turn. Down they came, bell-horned, and we took them in all right until near the end of the race."

"Then along came a valiant horse-cart, its master racing it along at a great rate in an attempt to keep from being left in the dust. Racing with them was an engine truck. The man with the horse-cart made the turn all right, but in doing so they cut off the engine. The driver of the engine had

The Alternatives

of running down the men who were pulling the horse-cart, of running into the crowd of onlookers along the street, or of keeping straight on and running over our apparatus.

"He chose the latter, reasoning, I suppose, that, as there were only two of us, we had better chances of getting out of the way than had the members of the crowd."

"We took all the chance there was when we saw for a certainty that the engine was about to stop. That was more than a dozen. Our high and those of the horses were close together when the heavy engine raced past.

"Of course the camera was smashed into flinders. But there was one curious thing about it. The only piece of the machine left intact was the box containing the film box itself.

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Making Moving Pictures is Often Dangerous Occupation.

"There may be livelier and more exciting occupations than taking photographs for a moving picture concern, but if there are, I haven't heard of them."

The remark was made in the office of one of the big biograph companies the other day by E. Armitage, an expert field photographer, who has been employed by the company for two or three years, and has accomplished some of its most difficult photographing achievements.

I have just been out to Niagara Falls," Mr. Armitage continued, "and a little experience I had there made me think over some of the lively things a man is likely to encounter in this sort of work."

"They have a treacherous road out there which runs through the gorge below the falls, alongside the rapids. The road is built as near as possible to the water, because its business come from persons who want to get a close view of the rapids. In some places the cars seem to be."

Directly Over the Water.

and drops of flying spray are actually dashed aboard the cars."

The cameras we use for this work, along with the electric apparatus and the motors to operate it, weigh several hundred pounds, so you see they can't be carried about like snapshot boxes."

We set our camera up on a car, mounting it on a high platform so that it would take in a view of the whole river.

"At the appointed time we started off at a good clip. When we reached the head of the rapids we set the machine in motion. The road is full of curves, as it follows the course of the river, and every time we went around one of these curves the car seemed to run on one side."

"We had passed two or three without leaving the track, and were beginning to get used to it, when the car struck an unusually sharp curve. She careered off again, but this time, instead of coming back to the track, she bounded in the air for a minute and then went over on her side. Luckily there happened to be a little ground between the track and water at this particular spot, enough to prevent car and the machine from going into the river.

"We saved ourselves by jumping at the Right Time.

But if that car had gone off the track at almost any of the other points where she had threatened to do so the whole outfit would have been plunged into the rapids.

"One of these big cameras capable of taking 200 photographs per minute is worth a good deal of money, and an operator will run considerable personal risk rather than desert it. There are occasions, however, when it is the part of wisdom for him to save his skin even at the expense of the machine."

"A case of this kind occurred at Atlantic City when we were photographing the fire department's response to an alarm. The alarm was one that was sounded for our special benefit. The firemen knew it and naturally wanted to make as good a showing as possible, so they put on an extra burst of speed.

"Our camera was stationed at a corner where the engines were to make a turn. Down they came, bell-horned, and we took them in all right until near the end of the race."

"Then along came a valiant horse-cart, its master racing it along at a great rate in an attempt to keep from being left in the dust. Racing with them was an engine truck. The man with the horse-cart made the turn all right, but in doing so they cut off the engine. The driver of the engine had

The Alternatives

of running down the men who were pulling the horse-cart, of running into the crowd of onlookers along the street, or of keeping straight on and running over our apparatus.

"He chose the latter, reasoning, I suppose, that, as there were only two of us, we had better chances of getting out of the way than had the members of the crowd."

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Houses have, as a rule, such hard times of it that in a sense, it is not surprising that they should sometimes give up the struggle. A very striking incident in this connection is related by a traveler who, a little while ago, was proceeding to the Klondike goldfields.

The unprofitableness of the journey are pretty generally understood, and the houses appear to have a particularly bad time of it, being very badly treated by the men on the trail. One of them on the particular journey referred to had come in for some very rough handling, when it seems to have been deliberately walked over the face of what is known as Porcupine Hill. As he could see, a terrible drop down a precipice with certain death awaited him, and one of the men who saw it said he was a case of suicide. He added,

"When we got the whole view on to our skins, which meant that we must make the trip in a little more than a minute. That was practically the same as dropping through space, but we got aboard a car at the top, yanked to the man in charge to let go and set the machine in motion. The rest of the time we hung on for dear life."

"We came out of it without a smash, but ours will stand as the record trip on the Mount Tom railroad, and I don't think that any of us would care to undertake it again."

"When this moving picture business first came into existence," said another operator, "a favorite subject was the view of an express train going 60 miles an hour. The effectiveness of the view was heightened, of course, by showing the train as nearly head-on as possible.

"We tried to find how close to the train we could mount our machine—and incidentally ourselves—without being overcome by the motion of the train. We found that there was no agreement among railroad men themselves on this point, but we finally figured it out that we could."

Take Up Our Stand five feet from the track if we had an anchorage."

"So we made ready to take a thorough express on one of the big roads, and set up our cameras, securely fastened, five feet from the track. There was a signal pole beside the machine, which we intended to use for our own anchorage."

A Manila dispatch says: Gen. Santa Anna, with a force of insurgents estimated at 300, attacked a garrison at Subic yesterday. A body of marines were sent from Olongapo to reinforce the garrison and the Filipinos were driven back, several being killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

James Burnett, a prominent Montreal citizen, was killed on Monday through a telegraph pole.

"I was tempted to follow, but I set my teeth, turned on the connection and started the red. Then I grabbed the post and hung on to it for all I was worth. The train was only a fraction of a second's passing me, but it seemed like an hour. The suction of the train at that distance was terrific, but the mental strain was worse."

"I actually thought that my arms had been pulled out of their sockets and felt them carefully over before I was comforted that they were all right and sound. They weren't even bent the next day. But I have never cared to get so near to a fast train since that time. Boston Globe."

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An enormous sale.

To all who have felt the evil effects of damaged kidneys it is interesting to know that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backbones and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. One dose, a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

ANIMALS TIRED OF LIFE.

That animals, as well as humans, are occasionally seized with the suicidal tendency, there can be very little doubt, for there are some authentic cases on record in which the more intelligent of quadrupeds have made attempts to destroy their own lives.

It is not surprising that they are almost entirely to horses and dogs—animals which are the most sensitive to kindness and ill-treatment.

Not long ago quite a shocking tragedy of this kind occurred at Scarborough Junction station. A little fox-terrier was observed sitting on the edge of the platform with a very dejected expression on its face. Its owner was at the top of the steps whistling and calling to it, but the dog paid no attention, however, until the engine was only a few yards away, and then with the utmost coolness, and with an intention not to be mistaken, it jumped from the platform and threw itself across one of the rails.

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Provincial News.

GALIANO ISLAND.

The examination of the scholars attending the school on S. B. points of Galiano took place on Friday December 22nd. This school has only been in existence some seven weeks, and most of the children have had no prior school discipline. Miss Ethel J. Brown, of Victoria, is the teacher, and the examination has proved highly satisfactory to parents, teacher and children. It has now been decided to erect a schoolhouse right away, and have it ready for occupation as soon after the beginning of next half year as possible.

VANCOUVER.

A very quiet wedding before immediate friends of the contracting parties took place at St. Paul's church on Christmas morning. Rev. Archdeacon Pentrich officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Louise Hazelwood, who came to some Nurses Louise, of St. Luke's home, and Rev. Henry Steele, of Grand Forces. Miss Millican was brides maid and A. G. Low groomsman. The honeymoon will be spent in the Sound cities, after which Mr. and Mrs. Steele will take up their residence at Grand Forks.

SILVERTON.

The first attempt at robbery that has occurred here since the time of the boom took place shortly after midnight on Thursday morning, the Wm. Hunter Co.'s store being the scene of operations. The robbers had succeeded in gaining an entrance to the store through the door, out of which he had removed a large pane of glass. The noise of his entrance awoke Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Wilson, who room over the shop, and they proceeded to investigate. At the first sound of their approach however the burglar fled.

BELLA COOLA.

Mr. Morrison arrived from Chilcotin on December 22nd. He reported beautiful weather in the interior. He found about half inch of snow on the high part of the trail on the way down. He returned next day to get in before a full fall of snow.

Mr. Clayton has completed the outside work on his new cannery. What remains to be done can easily be completed before the fishing season.

Mr. A. H. Pollard has erected a neat frame house on his ranch, and also intends building.

The fall and winter has been mild, with an unusual amount of rain. On December 12th cold set in. On the 12th and 13th a cold wind blew down the valley, and the river was frozen over. The 14th mild weather, which continues, setting. There was a little snow in the valley, but it has gone.

During the last few days two Bella Coola settlers were married.

Mr. Hanson is off on a business trip to Vancouver.

The merchants of the valley are doing a good business.

What Bella Coola, now needs is a railway to bring the interior trade to this port and open up the vast territory of Chilcotin, Blackwater and Nacato valleys, for grazing and dairying industries.

We have had a good mail service from the Swan, the only drawback being the uncertainty of arrival. Our postmaster comes down the valley when the mail is expected and if it does not arrive he is then detained from his business, much to his own and his customers' inconvenience.

The Bella Coola saw mill has been working most of the fall, but is not able to supply local demand.

It is hoped we are to have another fall soon.

An Indian who is mentally unbalanced is causing considerable uneasiness in this district.

Mr. Henry is preparing to burn charcoal for sale in the cannery.

Mr. Robertson is spending the winter in Chilcotin. He is much pleased with the opportunities offered in that part of the country. He has staked off his ranch and will proceed to stock it.

The Swan arrived on December 21st with considerable freight, and among other things a saw mill plant for Mr. H. Hanson.

MAYNE ISLAND.

The annual school entertainment and Christmas tree took place on this island on Friday evening December 22nd. "Admiral" Burnett, who is now down on the island, took the chair promptly at 7 p.m., when all the school children and a numerous company of parents and friends had assembled. In opening the entertainment, referred at length to the war in South Africa, inspiring patriotism, and pointing out for the benefit of the children the strategic positions that had to be stormed by the British army as they relieved Kimberley en route to Pretoria. He also made some very interesting remarks upon the work the naval forces are doing in the war, and describing the terrible loss the tars employed in bringing their guns into action. At this juncture three sheets were given in succession for the Queen, army, navy and auxiliary forces.

The programme was then gone through as usual, and each piece was rendered in excellent style, showing that the teacher, Mr. J. W. Sinclair, has so means fallen off in teaching his children to recite and sing. It would be truly hard to make special mention of anyone of the performers, as they were equally good. Mr. Sinclair and his wife deserve great credit for the way the room was decorated.

Programme: Song, "The Red, White and Blue," school; recitation, A Boy's Opinion, Peter Georgeon; dialogue, At Our House, John Georgeon and Trini Sinclair; song, "Now is the Time to be Busy," school; dialogue, The Trials of a School Mistress, Lawrence Nasich and M. Sinclair; song, "On the Water," school duet. In the Shadow of the Caroline Hills, R. Macdonald and Rita Brethour; recitation, How the Gentlemen Do Before Marriage, Rita Brethour; song, Music Everywhere, school; recitation, How the Gentlemen Do After Marriage, Maud Sinclair; song, The

Mining News

Rossland Camp.

The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says:

The principal event of the week in mining circles was the resumption of shipments by the Giant. Three carloads, or 75 tons, were shipped to the smelter during the past week. This is not the first shipment from the Giant. In 1898 it sent 114 tons of ore to the smelter. In Sheep Creek valley two companies have recently commenced operations on promising claims. Those are the Evening and Arthur claims. The surface showing is excellent, and the ore carries gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead. This mineral section is an extension of the rich leads of Spokane mountain. The miners there expect to be able to get their ores out via the Sheep Creek valley to the Butte Mountain railway. There are a number of claims in this valley, and also up the side of Nizip mountain, and if the two companies now operating there are successful, it will lead to the opening of other properties.

I.X.L. continues to improve, and promises to make a mine of considerable importance. There are a number of claims staked on D. K. mountain, and some have fair surface showings, and the good result attained by the development of the I.X.L. should have the effect of inducing owners of neighboring prospects to commence developing them.

The output of the camp for the week is well up to the average, 4,932 tons having been sent down to the smelters, and in the case of the shipments over the Columbia & Western, the miners give no detail, but the latest sent out on Saturday.

The Big Boi heads the list with 2,272 tons; the War Eagle and Centre Star combined sent out 2,340 tons, while the Iron Mark's output was 120 tons.

The Northern smelter has received 2,272 tons, and Trail 2,560 tons.

War Eagle and Centre Star.—The big War Eagle compressor has been running all week, and the output of the combined mines speaks for itself of the progress made.

The diamond drill has been kept busy all week, with good results,

and no difficulty has been experienced in working the machine.

Sunset No. 2.—The strike on the No. 5 vein on the 100-foot level is, it seems, the most important that has yet been made in the property. The ledge was crosscut for a distance of 25 feet, and has been drifted along on the south side for a distance of about 20 feet. The ore in the ledge when crosscut, was bony, but now, it is claimed, to be getting better, and more copper is coming in.

The ore is said by the management to be of a shipping grade.

It is expected that the ledge will improve when it

has been drifted on a little further to reach the apex of the hill, as with each foot driven in that direction depth is gained.

Giant.—The Giant shipped 75 tons

to the smelter during the past week, and the shipments will be continued until all the ore on the dump, amounting to 400 tons, is sent away. The compressor plant is being put in Readiness, and should be ready for operation by the first of the year. The shafts are full of water almost to the top, and it will take a day or two to empty them. The first attention will be given to the 100-foot shaft, which is on the copper ledge. The intention is to crosscut from this shaft to the ledge, and also to deepen it to the 200-foot level. Further on the shaft on the other ledge, which is down to a depth of about 25 feet, will be unwatered and deepened.

California.—The work at present is confined to the surface. The combined compressor and shaft house is practically completed, and part of the electric machinery has been put in. The management is awaiting the arrival of the 100-horse compressor plant. The intention is to commence work on the shaft by handing the installation of the compressor plant.

Iron Mask.—The vein has been cut on the 400-foot level west, which is the lowest level in the mine. So far this vein has been crosscut for a distance of 10 feet with no sign of a hanging wall yet. The average value of the ten feet obtained by samples taken from the side of the crosscut, was \$30.50. The other parts of the mine are working about the same as last week. The west drift on the 300-foot level is being extended, and ground is being blocked out for stopping.

Velvet.—The water has been coming into the shaft, and last week another pump—was packed to the Velvet from this city, and is now in position. The work of developing the property is being pushed.

RIDER HAGGARD AS PHOTOPH.

In his enthralling Farmer's Year, Mr. Rider Haggard recalls, in Longman's a prophecy of his concerning the future of the Transvaal.

On SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT OURRED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bevier, Glasgow, O.—For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Notice is hereby given that application

will be made to the Legislature of

British Columbia for an act authorizing

and enabling the said Corporation

and any person or persons corporate,

who may be in a position and willing to carry

out the terms and conditions of

the lease of land, to be

held under a leasehold interest,

for a term of years, or for life,

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Col. Peters Transferred

Has Been Appointed to Succeed
Col. Evans, No. 2 District,
Toronto.

Will Be Succeeded Here by
Major Benson, of
Quebec.

Though not yet made public, the Times is in possession of information to the effect that the next militia general orders will contain the announcement of the transfer of Lieut.-Col. James Peters from the command of Military District No. 11 (province of British Columbia) to that of D.O.C. of M.D. No. 2, Toronto. It is understood that he will be succeeded in Victoria by Capt. Benson, R.C.A., now captain of No. 2 Company of Garrison Artillery, at Quebec. Capt. Benson holds the brevet rank of major.

The transfer of Col. Peters from this district will be generally recognized by the militia of whom he was the head in this province, as well as by the officers of the regular force with whom he was brought in contact in his capacity as D.O.C. of No. 11 District. His transfer to the Toronto district, however, is a distinct compliment to him, as it is the premier district, in many respects, in the whole militia system of the Dominion. It comprises the third brigade division including the force of the counties of Brant, Haldimand, Lincoln, Monck, Niagara, Norfolk, Welland, Wentworth, city of Hamilton, and the Fourth Brigade Division comprising the counties of Cardwell, Grey, Algoma (east of Neponset), Ontario, Peel, Simcoe, Halton and York, and the Fifth Brigade Division, Toronto.

The executive head of District No. 11, until very recently, was Lieut.-Col. Otter, now commanding the Canadian contingent—South African. Lieut.-Col. Evans was summoned from the Yukon to succeed him, his duties being temporarily assumed by Col. Holmes of the London district (No. 1). The appointment of Col. Evans to the second detachment of Canadian troops has necessitated another officer being named for that post, and the choice has now fallen on Col. Peters.

Major Benson's appointment to Victoria is regarded among military men as a temporary measure, the number of vacancies occasioned by the dispatch of officers and troops to the Transvaal having compelled the department to make a number of hitherto unlooked-for transfers.

Col. Peters is understood to be adverse to leaving Victoria; and on a previous occasion when his transfer was suggested, it was said he would prefer retiring to being transferred. The department, however, would hardly consent to his dropping out of the service at present, and it is probable he will proceed to his new command.

Col. Peters was born in St. John, N.B., on September 11th, 1833, and in 1872 was gazetted to his first command as a subaltern in the 52nd Battalion, after holding similar rank in the Garrison Artillery of Manitoba and in A Battery, R.C.A., he was promoted to captain in the latter in 1878. He attained his majority in 1887 and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1893. It was in August of the latter year that he came to Victoria as D.A.G. of M.D. No. 11. He was adjutant of the Shoddenbury team in 1881 and served with distinction in the Northwest rebellion of 1885. For his gallantry in that campaign he was repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the medal 1885.

GRAND FORKS ENTERPRISE
Mayor Manly Concludes the Construction of 100 Miles of Railway.

Lloyd A. Manly, mayor of Grand Forks, who is laying the bridge, being in the city on business connected with the welfare of his city, has applied to the Dominion government for a charter to build about 100 miles of railroad in the Grand Forks district. The enterprise also contemplated the construction of a mammoth smelter at Grand Forks, and the ultimate projection by other parties of a railroad from Republic camp to Rossland. The particular object of the American road to the south is to provide transportation for the ores of the green hills of Grand Forks, where they may be obtained by a mixed process with the ores of the B.C. mine of the summit camp and with the product of the Knob Hill and Inglewood mine of the Greenwood district. The promoter of the American road is C. G. McQuaid, the principal financial spirit in the Republic.

"My application," Mr. Manly said, in explanation of his project, "is for a charter to build first, a twenty-mile road starting at Hill's Ferry, on the boundary line, and thence to Grand Forks in California, the lumber camp, a distance of sixteen miles to Franklin camp; also another short road from Grand Forks to Midway, taking in the Boundary mountain district. The application is now before the Ottawa government, and it will probably be acted on in February."

"Mr. G. O. McQuaid, of Montreal, the principal financial man in the Republic, desiring to cheapen the method of treating the ore, has engaged a company to build a road from Republic to Grand Forks, and has engaged a company to build a smelter. And for that matter, we have just about completed at Grand Forks a smelter constructed at a cost of about \$350,000 by the Grange Smelting Company of Grange, Canada, and Philadelphia. I regard as one of the very best, if not the best, smelter on the North American continent. J. P. Graves is the promoter of this enterprise. Among other equipments the smelter is to have a 1,500 horse power water power."

C.P.R. steamer Empress of China arrived at Hongkong at 9 a.m. to-day from Victoria.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use C.R.P. tea. Not only is it with me most expressive for insomnia, persons suffering from nervousness and dyspepsia.

Was It Kang's Men?

Suspicion That the Recent Cut-
rage in Chinatown Was Per-
petrated by Them.

The Mission Management Offer
\$100 for the Culprit's
Apprehension.

The members of the Methodist Church mission who were the subjects of a fiendish attempt at violence on Saturday are determined that if possible the perpetrators of the outrage shall be brought to justice. A meeting was held last night at which \$100 was subscribed as a reward for the apprehension of the culprits.

The members of the congregation are of the opinion that it was the work of some of the members of the society formed here by Kang Yu Wu, the Chinese reformer, who was here a short time ago. Their cause for suspicion is founded on the fact that the missionary, Rev. Chan Sing Kai, in his addresses to the Christian boys, has repeatedly caused them not to associate themselves with a society which has for its avowed object the deification of the Empress Dowager, their lawful sovereign in the eye of the laws and customs of China.

On the contrary, the native missionary urged the young men of the congregation to unite with the church and to devote their energies to the propagation of the gospel of peace. Such a doctrine, while perfectly intelligible and familiar to English congregations, was capable of serious misconstruction by those unfamiliar with the policy of Christianity. That such interpretation was placed upon his remarks is quite possible, with the result that an attempt was made either to deliberately harm the inmates of the mission house or on the occasion referred to or to deter the native members of the congregation from attending the services.

The bomb was placed on the outside of the window sill so that a fuse could be attached to it without attracting attention. The panes were shattered—the scene of the explosion being immediately outside of the choir platform. Fortunately, the members of the choir were not in their places, on account of the absence of the leader, otherwise serious, and perhaps fatal, accidents might have happened.

The affair has occasioned indignation, not only among the members of the mission, but among church members and well-disposed citizens generally, and the public will insist upon the most searching investigation being held into the matter.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Waterworks Arbitration Board Meets—Brakeman Wood Badly Injured.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Dec. 25.—At 11 o'clock the arbitrators who will decide upon the price to be paid by the corporation of Nanaimo to the Nanaimo Waterworks Company for their plant, met in the court house, and there they will listen to testimony of expert witnesses as to the value of the property.

Nearly a year ago the city decided to abandon the waterworks, and in September last a by-law was submitted to the people to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of making the purchase. The by-law carried, but the waterworks company declined the offer of that amount made by the city, and it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitration.

The city selected William Woodman, of this city, the waterworks company chose G. A. Koester, of Victoria, and Judge Irving was agreed upon as umpire. The city engineers from Vancouver and New Westminster and other experts are here to give testimony.

William Wood, a brakeman employed by the E. & N. railway, whose home is in Victoria, had a hand and foot badly crushed while switching in the yards about 5 o'clock last evening. He had unhooked several flat cars from the engine preparatory to throwing them on the siding, when he slipped and fell, the wheels of one of the cars passing over the hand and foot. He was taken to the Nanaimo hospital for treatment, and it is thought that he can be pulled through without amputation.

FATAL STREET DUEL.
Two Men Killed and a Third Probably Fatally Wounded.

(Associated Press.)

Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 27.—In a street duel at Dumas today two men were killed and a third probably fatally wounded. Jas. Hardin's throat was cut from ear to ear by his nephew, Jesse Hayden, and is dead. John C. Hardin, brother of the dead man was seriously cut by Jesse Hardin, and as the fight was drawing to a close Mace Russell discharged a load of buckshot into the abdomen of Jesse Hardin, causing death instantly. All parties are well known in politics. The cause of the fight is not known.

YANKEE CHURCH DISPUTE.

Vancouver, Dec. 27.—The long threatened schism in the East End Presbyterian church in this city has at length culminated, and the congregation, united but a year ago, resolved itself into its original parties. The local supporters of the present minister will hold a meeting to-night to establish a church independent of this enterprise. Among other equipments the minister is to have a 1,500 horse power water power.

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PLAQUE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

(Associated Press.)
Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 27.—The British consul at Noumea confirms the report that the plague in a severe type, is ravaging and many deaths have occurred in New Caledonia. The governments of Australia have taken stringent precautions for quarantining arrivals from Noumea.

ENTERTAINED BY THE QUEEN.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 27.—London gives describing the Queen's official three days' entertainment to the wives and children of the Queen's Guards now in South Africa, say the Queen received her guests in St. George's hall sitting in a wheeled chair. She smiled, when the children reached her presence and gazed curiously at her. Then each mother brought forward her children. The Queen smiled radiantly and presented each with an appropriate gift taken from the great Christmas tree.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Dec. 27.—John Healy, aged twenty-five, died in the emergency hospital this morning, the result of exposure to extreme cold, having been found lying on the Grand Trunk track near Bowmanville, with his leg broken and both feet badly frozen. He is supposed to have fallen from a train. Before death the victim gave his home as Findlay, Ohio.

Sporting News.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

FIRST SENIOR CUP GAME.

Saturday's match for the senior cup between the Garrison and Victoria will be a great game. This season Victoria attracted two regular football teams, there being two senior and two intermediate teams in Victoria, and for the respective cups being played on for game, thus, and has been done numerous minor clubs. It is some time since a good senior game has been seen in Victoria, and as the competing teams are good and closely matched the first game for the senior cup should draw a good crowd on Saturday. Wellington are the present holders of the cup, and they are to play off against Victoria, the Garrison and Victoria playing now to decide which shall represent Central City in the finals. The Garrison team has been divided on game, thus, and has been doing good work. It is as follows: Goal, Mr. Chapman; backs, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Leek; half backs, Mr. Cottell, Mr. Coley and Mr. Connors; forwards, right wing, Mr. Williams and Mr. Greenwood, left wing, Mr. Byrne and Mr. Foley; centre, Mr. Wilsey. Colors dark blue.

The Victoria team was chosen last night and is as follows: Goal, F. Jones; backs, H. A. Goward and B. Schwengels; half backs, A. Johnston, J. W. Lorimer and A. Petherford; forwards, right wing, Mr. Shandley and J. Hunter; left wing, L. York and R. Livingstone; centre, J. Nowell, C. Davies, and Mr. Reddick. Kick-off at 2:30. Official referee, Mr. H. Fulton, Wellington.

INFERMITE LEAGUE.

The Victoria Infermite team for the game against the Columbian New Year's Day will be chosen on the following: W. H. Smith, W. York, A. Poden, W. McRae, J. Wanless, S. Loviner, J. Hart, E. White, W. Marquart, J. Lorimer, J. Poutre, H. G. Lawson and R. Yowell. All members of the club are requested to attend practice at the Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

ATHLETICS.

A POPULAR INSTRUCTOR.
Hearing that the famous athlete Professor Lucien Marcellin, of Paris, was to leave Victoria early this month, and that he would be in town to represent the following: W. H. Smith, W. York, A. Poden, W. McRae, J. Wanless, S. Loviner, J. Hart, E. White, W. Marquart, J. Lorimer, J. Poutre, H. G. Lawson and R. Yowell. All members of the club are requested to attend practice at the Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

FEED.

Hair-basted, per lb. 15.00
Lamb, per lb. 5.00
Ox, per lb. 5.00
Pork, per lb. 5.00
Poultry, per lb. 5.00
Rabbit, per lb. 5.00
Roast, per lb. 5.00
Sausage, per lb. 5.00
Veal, per lb. 5.00
Wool, per lb. 5.00

FEED.

Ham (bacon), per lb. 27.50
Lamb (bacon), per lb. 25.00
Oats, per lb. 27.00
Pork, per lb. 40.00
Rabbit, per lb. 5.00
Roast, per lb. 5.00
Sausage, per lb. 5.00
Veal, per lb. 5.00
Wool, per lb. 5.00

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